DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 332 413 EC 300 275

AUTHOR	Norman, Loretta, Ed.; Friesen, Barbara J.
TITLE	Glossary of Acronyms, Laws, and Terms for Parents Whose Children Have Emotional Handicaps. Families as Allies Project. Second Edition.
INSTITUTION	Portland State Univ., OR. Research and Training Center on Family Support and Children's Mental Health.
SPONS AGENCY	National Inst. of Mental Health (DHHS), Rockville, MD.; National Inst. on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (ED/OSERS), Washington, DC.
PUB DATE	Mar 88
CONTRACT	G008435137
NOTE	19p.
PUB TYPE	Reference Materials - Vocabularies/Classifications/Dictionaries (134)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Abbreviations; *Definitions; *Emotional Disturbances; *Federal Legislation; *Vocabulary

ABSTRACT

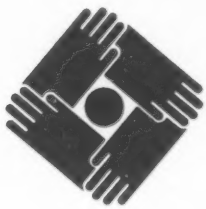
This reference guide provides a glossary of over 80 acronyms relevant to the area of serving children with emotional handicaps. It lists eight federal laws by their commonly used abridged names (such as Section 504) and notes the formal name of each law and its purpose. The guide also provides definitions for almost 100 terms important in the emotional handicaps field, such as oppositional disorder, least restrictive environment, and adjudicated. (Two references) (JDD)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)
☑ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.
☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.
• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

ED332413

GLOSSARY
OF
ACRONYMS, LAWS, AND TERMS
FOR
PARENTS WHOSE CHILDREN HAVE EMOTIONAL HANDICAPS



Loretta Norman, Editor
Barbara J. Friesen, Principal Investigator

Families As Allies Project
Research and Training Center on Family Support
and Children's Mental Health
Regional Research Institute for Human Services
Portland State University
Portland, Oregon 97207-0751
(503) 725-4040

March 1988
Second Edition

EC300275

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

This publication was developed with funding from the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research, U.S. Department of Education and the National Institute of Mental Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (NIDRR grant number G008435137). The content of this publication does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the funding agencies.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms	1
Laws and Regulations	6
Terms	7

GLOSSARY

ACRONYMS

A&D	Alcohol and drug.
ACCH	Association for the Care of Children's Health. A multidisciplinary association of professionals and parents that promotes quality psychosocial health care for children and their families.
ACSW	Denotes certification by the academy of Certified Social Workers. Requires 3,000 hours of paid supervised work experience beyond the MSW and an examination.
ADD	Attention deficit disorder. See Attention-deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.
ADHD	Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. A condition characterized by a failure to remain attentive in various situations, especially in the school and home.
AMI	Alliance for the Mentally Ill. See NAMI.
ARC	Association for Retarded Citizens. Support group and program for families with children who are mentally retarded.
BD	Behavior disordered.
CAN	Child abuse and neglect.
CAP	Center Accreditation Project. A national certification project for quality child care programs.
CASA	Court-appointed special advocate.
CASSP	Child and Adolescent Services System Program. Funded by the National Institute of Mental Health in 28 states and three local communities to plan, develop and implement services for children and adolescents with serious emotional impairments.
CCD	Crippled Children's Division. A program for children with physical impairments.
CDA	Child Development Associate. Training and certification program for Head Start and child care staff.
CEC	Council on Exceptional Children. Professional organization for persons serving exceptional school age children.
CMHC	Community Mental Health Center. A facility providing local mental

health services. May be run by the county or state or be a private, non-profit organization.

CMI Chronically mentally ill.

CP Cerebral palsy.

CPS Child Protective Services. State or county agency responsible for addressing issues of child abuse and neglect.

CSP Community Support Program. Federally funded programs (through the National Institute of Mental Health) to develop community support systems for persons with longterm psychiatric disabilities.

CST Child Study Team. A team consisting of the parents of a child with a handicap and professionals serving the child, convened to develop long and short range goals for the child's progress.

DD Developmentally disabled (or delayed). Persons whose diagnosis may include mental retardation, epilepsy, autism, cerebral palsy or similar impairments. (See also MR/DD)

DEC Division for Early Childhood of the Council for Exceptional Children. The professional organization for persons serving preschool children with handicaps.

DHHS United States Department of Health and Human Services.

DOE Department of Education (United States or state).

DSM IIIR Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (3rd Edition Revised). A classification system for mental illnesses developed by the American Psychiatric Association.

D.S.W. Doctorate degree in social work.

ED Emotionally disturbed.

Ed.D. Indicates doctoral degree in education.

EEG Electroencephalogram. A test which measures electrical impulses in the brain.

EH Emotionally handicapped.

EHA The Education for All Handicapped Children Act. See Public Law 94-142.

FAA Families as Allies Project, Research and Training Center, Portland State University, Portland, Oregon.

FAPE	A free and appropriate public education.
FERPA	Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act. (Student School Records Act.) Federal regulation governing confidentiality of student records and parental rights of access and consent to release.
I & R	Information and Referral.
ICFMR	Intermediate Care Facility for the Mentally Retarded.
IEP	Individualized Education Program. A written plan of services for a child with a handicap developed jointly by parents and school personnel as required under Public Law 94-142.
IFSP	Individual Family Services Plan. Written objectives for each child 0-2, addressing both the child's and family's needs in the early intervention program.
LCSW	Denotes certification by a state as a licensed clinical social worker. Such licensure often requires at least two years experience with a direct client caseload under supervision. (See ACSW and RCSW).
LEA	Local Educational Agency.
LRE	Least Restrictive Environment.
MBD	Minimal brain dysfunction. See brain injured in the Terms section of the glossary.
MED	Mental or emotional disturbance (or disorder).
MHA	Mental Health Association. A non-profit citizens organization dedicated to legislative advocacy on behalf of the mentally ill and children with disturbances. Other services include public education and prevention of abuse and family problems and sponsorship of parent support groups.
MI	Mentally impaired/ill.
MMPI	Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. A personality assessment tool widely used in making psychological evaluations. Normally given to persons 16 years of age and older.
MPB	Migrant Program Branch. A federal Head Start program serving Native American children who reside on reservations and migrant children.
MPH	Indicates a master's degree in public health.
MR	Mentally retarded.
MR/DD	Mentally retarded/Developmentally disabled (or delayed).

M.S.W. Master's degree in social work.

NAEYC National Association for the Education of Young Children. A professional organization for persons in early childhood education.

NAMI National Alliance for the Mentally Ill. A self-help organization of mentally ill persons, their families and friends.

NICCYH National Information Center for Children and Youth with Handicaps. A free information service that assists parents, educators, caregivers and others in ensuring that all children and youth with disabilities have a better opportunity to reach their fullest potential.

NIDRR National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research. A federal agency that funds research and services for persons with physical or mental disabilities. Part of the United States Department of Education.

NIMH National Institute of Mental Health. A federal agency that sponsors research and demonstration activities to increase knowledge and improve services in the field of mental health. Part of the United States Department of Health and Human Services

NMHA National Mental Health Association. See MHA.

OT Occupational therapy.

P & A Protection and Advocacy. State agency providing advocacy activities on behalf of persons with developmental disabilities and mental illness. See Public Law 99-319.

PDD Pervasive developmental disorder.

Ph.D. Indicates a doctoral degree in any of a wide range of disciplines (sociology, psychology, anthropology, mathematics, etc.)

PIC Parent Information Center. Parent information and support programs funded by the United States Department of Education.

PT Physical therapy.

PTI Parent Training and Information Centers. See PIC.

R & R Resource and referral.

R & T Research and Training Centers (or R & T Centers). Thirty-six centers funded by NIDRR to provide research, training and technical assistance to consumers with disabilities and service providers. Two centers focus on the needs of children and youth with emotional handicaps. These two centers are also supported by NIMH and are located at the University of South Florida and at Portland State University in Oregon.

RCSW Denotes certification by a state as a registered clinical social worker. Such licensure often requires at least two years supervised experience with a direct client caseload. (See also ACSW and LCSW).

RN Registered nurse.

RRC Regional Resource Centers. Federally funded programs responsible for training and technical assistance to staff who serve school age children with handicaps.

RRI Regional Research Institute for Human Services. Portland State University, Portland, Oregon.

SAT Standardized achievement test.

SEA State educational agency.

SED Seriously emotionally disturbed. Also commonly EH for "emotionally handicapped."

SMHRCY State Mental Health Representatives for Children and Youth. The professional people in each state responsible for the planning, development and management of public child mental health services. A division of the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors.

SS Social services.

SSA Social Security Administration. A federal agency that administers social security and disability benefits.

SSDI Social Security Disability Insurance. A federal program administered by SSA.

SSI Supplemental Security Income. A federal program administered by SSA.

VR Vocational Rehabilitation. Also commonly VRD or DVR; "D" for Department.

WISC See Wechsler Tests in Terms section of glossary.

WRAT Wide Range Achievement Test. A short test for evaluating basic skills of spelling, arithmetic and reading. The WRAT is widely used by schools for testing educational achievement.

LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Public Law (P.L.) 94-142	The Education for All Handicapped Children Act. A federal law that guarantees a free, appropriate public education for all children with handicaps. Also known as 94-142.
Public Law (P.L.) 94-457	1986 Amendments to Education for All Handicapped Children Act. A federal law providing free and appropriate education and "related services" to preschool age children with handicaps.
Public Law (P.L.) 96-272	Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980. Federal law outlining procedures for the placement of children out of home by state child welfare agencies.
Public Law (P.L.) 96-398	Mental Health Systems Act. (1980) Encourages the development of systems of care. Policies contained in the Act received no specific funding.
Public Law (P.L.) 99-319	Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act of 1986. Federal law allocating funds to each state for advocacy activities on behalf of persons with developmental disabilities or mental illness.
Section 504	A part of the Rehabilitation Act of 1974. This section states that no program or activity receiving federal funds can exclude, deny benefits to, or discriminate against any person on the basis of handicap. It also requires access for people who are handicapped to all public buildings. Also known as 504.
Title XIX (19)	Federal program of medical aid designed for those unable to afford fee for service medical care. (Medicaid). With a Medicaid card, individuals can purchase medical service as needed in the community. Part of the Social Security Act.
Title XX (20)	Federal program supports social services at the state and local level contingent on the development of a plan which includes the goals and target groups for such services. Part of the Social Security Act.

TERMS

Acting Out	Self-abusive, aggressive, violent and/or disruptive behavior.
Acute	Marked by a sudden onset, sharp rise, and lasting a short time, demanding urgent attention
Adjudicated	Coming under the protection or guardianship and jurisdiction of the court.
Adjustment Disorder	Maladaptive reaction in adolescents to an identifiable source.
Advocacy	The process of actively supporting the cause of an individual (case advocacy) or group (class advocacy), speaking or writing in favor of, or being intercessor or defender. Action to assure the best possible services for or intervention in the service system on behalf of an individual or group.
Affect	Feeling, emotion.
Affective	Related to or arising from feelings and emotions.
Affective Disorder	A disorder of mood (feeling, emotion). Refers to a disturbance of mood and other symptoms that occur together for a minimal duration of time and are not due to other physical or mental illness.
Anxiety Disorder	Exaggerated or inappropriate responses to the perception of internal or external dangers.
Appropriate Education	An individual education program specially designed to meet the unique needs of a child who has a handicap.
Assessment	See Evaluation.
Autistic Disorder	A disorder (usually appearing by age 2) characterized by lack of communication, lack of social skills, withdrawal and developmental delays.
Avoidant Disorder	Avoiding the establishment of new interpersonal contacts to the extent that social functioning is impaired.

Behavior Disordered	Displaying behaviors over a long period of time which significantly deviate from socially acceptable norms for the individual's age and situation.
Bipolar Disorder	A mood disorder with elevated mood, usually accompanied by a major depressive episode.
Brain-Injured	A condition in which an individual before, during, or after birth has received an injury to or suffered an infection of the brain. As a result of such organic impairment, there may be disturbances that prevent or impede the normal learning process.
Case Management	A service that assists clients to obtain and coordinate community resources such as income assistance, education, housing, medical care, treatment, vocational preparation, and recreation.
Case Manager	An individual who organizes services for a client.
Child Psychiatrist	A physician (M.D.) specializing in mental, emotional, or behavior disorders in children and adolescents. Qualified to prescribe medications.
Child Psychologist	Indicates a mental health professional with a Ph.D. in psychology who administer tests, evaluates and treats children's emotional disorders. Cannot prescribe medication. See Psychiatrist.
Child Welfare	A field of social service concerned with the care and well being of children.
Child Welfare Agency	An administrative organization providing protection to children, and supportive services to children and their families.
Childhood Depression	See Major Depressive Episode.
Chronic	Marked by long duration or frequent recurrence.
Clinical Psychologist	A mental health professional trained to administer psychological tests, evaluate and treat emotional disorders. Cannot prescribe medication. See Psychiatrist.

Clinical Social Worker	A mental health professional trained to provide services to individuals, families, and groups. Cannot prescribe medication. See Psychiatrist.
Community Support System	An organized system of care to assist adults with long-term psychiatric disabilities to meet their needs and develop their potentials without being unnecessarily isolated or excluded from the community.
Conduct Disorder	Repetitive and persistent patterns of behavior that violate either the rights of others or age appropriate social norms or rules.
Day Treatment	Community based, non-residential program of services for children. It is the most intensive program available that still allows the child to remain in the home.
Defensive Behavior	Behavior that is for the purpose of protecting the individual or avoiding unpleasant ideas, thoughts, and consequences.
Delinquent	A child or youth (usually under 18) who is found by a juvenile court to have broken a law.
Deviant Behavior	Breaking formal or informal rules or laws relative to social customs or norms, including sexual behavior.
Due Process Hearing	A formal legal proceeding presided over by an impartial public official who listens to both sides of the dispute and renders a decision based upon the law.
Emotionally Disturbed or Emotionally Handicapped	A child or adolescent who exhibits behavioral, emotional and/or social impairment that consequently disrupts the child's or adolescent's academic and/or developmental progress, family, and/or interpersonal relationships.
Evaluation	A process conducted by mental health professionals that results in an opinion about a child's mental or emotional capacity, and may include recommendations about treatment or placement. See Assessment.
Exceptional Children	Children whose performance deviates from the norm (either above or below) to the extent that special programming is needed.

Family Support Program	Programs available in the community that assist children and their families so that children can remain in their homes.
Family Therapy	The therapeutic technique in which family members are seen together in order to improve family communication and create more satisfying interactions.
Guidance Counselor	An individual working in a school who is trained to do screening, evaluations, and career and academic advising.
Hyperactivity	Excessive movement or activity. A feature of Attention-deficit Hyperactivity Disorder.
Identity Disorder	Severe subjective distress caused by an adolescent's inability to achieve an integrated sense of self.
Individualized Education Program (IEP)	A written plan of services for a child with a handicap developed jointly by parents and school personnel.
Inpatient	Psychiatric services in a residential, often hospital setting.
Least Restrictive Environment	An educational, treatment or living situation that provides appropriate services or programs for a child with handicaps while imposing as few limitations or constraints as possible.
Mainstreaming	Placement of a child with a handicap in the regular classroom.
Major Depressive Episode	A mood disorder with a depressed mood that may accompany a manic episode.
Medicaid	Title XIX (19) funding for medical services for individuals receiving public assistance, or who are blind or disabled.
Mentally Ill	A general term applied to individuals suffering from severe emotional problems or psychiatric disorders.
Neurologically Impaired	Having damage or deficiency in the nervous system of the body.
Neurologist	A physician (M.D.) specializing in diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the nervous system.

Oppositional Disorder	The covert display of underlying aggression by patterns of obstinate, but generally passive behavior. Children with this disorder often provoke adults or other children by the use of negativism, stubbornness, dawdling, procrastination, and other behaviors.
Outpatient	Treatment available in the community at a local mental health clinic or from private therapists. Children receiving this type of treatment generally live at home.
Overanxious Disorder	Diffuse fears and worries that cannot be traced to specific problems or stresses.
Parent Training	1. Classes or individual instruction designed to improve parenting skills in such areas as discipline, consistency, and communication. 2. Parent Training and Information (PTI) provides information and assistance to parents so they can be knowledgeable and effective advocates within service and policy systems.
Pediatric RN	A registered nurse specializing in the care of children.
Pervasive Developmental Disorder	Extreme distortions or delays in the development of social behavior and language.
Post-traumatic Stress Disorder	Anxiety disorder following a traumatic event.
Psychiatric Nurse	A registered nurse specializing in the care of patients with emotional or psychiatric disorders.
Psychiatric Social Worker	Social worker specializing in work with psychiatric patients and their families.
Psychiatrist	A physician (M.D.) specializing in mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders. Qualified to prescribe medications.
Psychoanalyst	A person who diagnoses and treats emotional disorders through special techniques that explore a patient's mental and emotional makeup. This approach to treatment is usually long term.
Psychologist	See Clinical Psychologist.

Psychosis	A general term used to describe any of several mental disorders characterized by social withdrawal, distortions of reality, loss of contact with environment and disintegration of personality.
Psychotherapist	A mental health professional who provides psychotherapy.
Psychotherapy	A broad term applied to a variety of approaches to the treatment of mental and emotional disorders.
Residential Treatment	Live-in facilities that provide treatment and care for children with emotional disturbances who require continuous medication and/or supervision or relief from environmental stresses.
Respite Services	Temporary care given to an individual for the purpose of providing a period of relief to the primary caregivers. Respite is used to decrease stress in the homes of persons with disabilities or handicaps, thereby increasing caregivers' overall effectiveness.
Schizophrenia	A serious mental disorder characterized by verbal incoherence, severely impaired interpersonal relations, disturbance in thought processes, cognitive deficits, and inappropriate or blunted affect. The child may also exhibit hallucinations or delusions.
School Phobia	Fear of going to school associated with anxiety about leaving home and family members.
School Psychologist	A mental health professional who works in schools.
School Social Worker	A social worker who works in schools. (See Social Worker)
Screening	An assessment or evaluation for the purpose of determining the appropriate services for a client.

Seriously Emotionally Disturbed or Severely Emotionally Disturbed	A child or adolescent who exhibits behavioral, emotional and/or social impairment that consequently disrupts the child's or adolescent's academic and/or developmental progress, family and/or interpersonal relationships, and has impaired functioning that has continued for at least one year, or has an impairment of short duration and high severity.
Simple Phobia	Characterized by persistent irrational fears of a specific object, activity, or situation.
Social Worker	A professional trained to provide services to individuals, families, and groups.
Socially Maladjusted	Having extreme difficulty dealing appropriately with other people.
Sociopath	A term sometimes used to describe persons with extreme disregard for and hostility toward society.
Status Offense	Non-criminal behavior of a child such as running away, truancy, and curfew violation, that can result in juvenile court action.
Support Services	Transportation, financial help, support groups, homemaker services, respite services, and other specific services to children and families.
Treatment	Changing behaviors or other conditions related to the child's emotional handicap; and/or helping the individual and his or her family to cope with the handicap.
Treatment Modality	The method that is used to treat a child; for example, behavior management is one treatment modality and play therapy is another.
Wechsler Tests	A series of verbal and performance tests widely used in school systems. Three types are used: 1. WPPSE: The Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence 2. WAIS-R: The Adult Intelligence Scale (Revised) 3. WISC or WISC-R: The Intelligence Scale for Children (Revised)

Withdrawing Behavior	Behavior characterized by reduced interest in or contact with other people, and can include absence of speech, regression to babyhood, exhibition of many fears, depression, refusing contacts with other people.

GLOSSARY ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The majority of the information in this glossary is taken from the text of *Taking Charge: A Handbook for Parents Whose Children Have Emotional Handicaps* by Katharin A. Kelker. Additional definitions were taken from the Idaho Child and Adolescent Services System Program (CASSP) Glossary or were contributed by staff members of the Research and Training Center.

Certain acronyms were defined by staff members of their organizations. Some of these were Mental Health Association (MHA), defined by Diane Luther of the Salem, Oregon, Mental Health Association; Migrant Program Branch (MPB), defined by Penny Hinkley of the Oregon Migrant and Indian Coalition Head Start, a Migrant Program Branch organization; State Mental Health Representatives for Children and Youth (SMHRCY), defined by Lenore Behar, Ph.D., Chief, Child Mental Health Services, North Carolina Department of Human Resources; and anonymous authors of brochures distributed by the National Information Center for Children and Youth with Handicaps (NICCYH) and the Association for the Care of Children's Health (ACCH). Certain terms were defined by experts in the field. These include the definition of "exceptional children" by Richard J. Sonnen, Ed.D., Department Head, Special Studies, Portland State University, Oregon; "community support system" by the Department of Health and Human Services Steering Committee on the Chronically Mentally Ill, 1980; and "emotionally disturbed," "seriously emotionally disturbed," and "behavior disordered" by Vermont Child and Adolescent Services System Program (CASSP). Another reference source is *Women and Psychotherapy: An Assessment of Research and Practice* edited by Annette Brodsky and Rachel Hare-Mustin (1980), New York: Guilford Press.

Research and Training Center staff members Terry Butler, Connie Coleman, Kaye Exo, James Mason, Richard Vosler-Hunter and Katie Yoakum offered suggestions on the content of the glossary and assisted in locating and defining acronyms and terms. Marilyn McManus proofread the glossary and offered suggestions for its improvement. Barbara Friesen originated the idea of developing a glossary of acronyms and terms as a service to families of children with emotional disturbances.